I: Maes--3 E-5 (1913-1914) 1924 FO32 Mongo FO32
Take F(33
Sakata FO93

The few groups of natives who inhabit this region have built their villages along the river on raised ground, safe from the periodic floods.

In the forest region the villages seem to be scattered purely at random.

The huts are built in the center of a large clearing, surrounded by manioc plots and banana groves which are encircled in the distance by uncleared forest.

Such is the region that we crossed from Stanley Pool to Kasai-Kwango, from the Fimi to Lake Leopold II, and over the entire basin of the Lukenie.

The first peoples we encountered there belong to the Bateke [Teke] group. Their territory lies around Stanley Pool and extends to the north as far as the Lufimi. Beyond that live the Banfumungu [Fumu], also called Banfugumu, Banfumuka, Beumbu, or simply Bamfumu.

North of the Kasai and along the banks of the Congo live the Bayansi [Yansi] or Babangi. Their neighbors to the east, the Baboma [Boma] or Babuma, occupy the whole of the confluence of the Fimi and the Kasai, up to the left bank of the lower Kwango.

Fig. 3
Bateke Woman and Child.

The Wadia [Dia] live to the north of the Baboma between Nioki and Kutu and extend along the Boriempa and the western shore of Lake Leopold II up to the territory of the Mosengere [Sengele].

The region occupied by the Basakata [Sakata] stretches along the left bank of the Lukenie-Fimi between Bokoro and Moleka.

The Mosengere or Monsengere are settled along the Oionga-Uele in the region of Bongo. Northwest of this group we encountered the Bakutu [Kutu], whose territory extends beyond the boundaries of the Lake Leopold II district. [8]

The Bolia occupy the country northeast of Bongo as far as the Bolia-Kiri region.

The Tumba [Ntomba] are settled all along the eastern shore

I: Maes--4 E-5 (1913-1914) 1924 FO22 Mongo FO32
Bokala FO43
Yaelima

of Lake Leopold II.

The Bokala [Baye] are the northern neighbors of the Basakata in the Inoko-Toko region.

The Balesa [Lesa] -- Basesa -- occupy the left bank of the Lukenie between Bokoro and Polombo.

The Ipenga and the Bateta or Atshitu, inhabit the Oshwe sector both north and south of the Lukenie. The region occupied by the Bokala lies farther east, between the Lodima and Bumbuli.

The Yaelima are found from east of Bumbuli to the Dekese sector and up to Dengese country.

A few Bashilele [Lele] groups are settled at the confluence of the Kasai and Sankuru. Their territory extends far to the south between the Kasai and the Lonnga.

The Bankutshu [Wankutshu], also called Basongo-Meno [Songomeno], live on the left bank of the Sankuru up to the sector of Bena-Dibele and Kole. [Ed. the text from here to mid-page 14 is not translated.]

Fig. 4. Bankutshu.

[14] During our stay in the village of Chief Polei, Baboma tribe, one of the dignitaries died. This death gave rise to an important mourning ceremony, as required by custom. The whole gunpowder supply of the deceased had been used to announce his death to the neighboring villages. Sorrow was expressed in the noisiest and most unexpected ways. The sobs of the women, the cries of despair of the relatives, and the plaintive chanting of the official female mourners mingled with the roll of the drums and the guttural and incoherent cries of the men, who kept drinking in order to express their sorrow more convincingly. All this display is an act. The screams and cries of grief are duties and are all feigned. [15] The Banfumungu cry over the death of a neighbor in the same way as they go hunting; the women mourn and cry just as they prepare food. All this is done as another job, because it is customary, because it is obligatory.

2: Hulstaert--I M-0 (ca. 1930) 1938 FOR2 Mongo FOR2 Nkundo

Introduction

101 This study deals with the marriage laws and customs of a large group of the Nkundó [Nkundu] people. Therefore, it would be useful at the beginning to give some general information about this people, who are very interesting from the ethnological standpoint. Then we can define the specific purpose of our investigation.

101 131 The Nkundó or Mongo occupy almost the entire length of the central basin of the Belgian Congo, from the Lulonga-Lopori [rivers] in the north all the way to Lake Leopold II, and beyond the Lulonzo [River] as far as the Kasai [River]. In the west they touch the Congo River only south of the "Ruki" (1); the western part of the old Lulonga

> 1. Ruki is probably a corruption of Bolóki, a tribe of fishermen living downstream on the banks of this river, which the natives prefer to call Loóloka.

District is occupied by the Ngombe, whose territory extends as far as the Maringa [River] (known to the natives as Lêwa) upstream from Basankusu (Basôkoso according to the natives). (2) In the east they may

> 2. According to Bittremieux and Lestaeghe, a few Nkundó remain on Nsumba Island near Nouvelle-Anvers (Congo, 1922, Vol. I, p. 194).

be found as far as, and even beyond, the Lomami. In the southeast they have penetrated into the northwestern part of Sankuru District. At the present time it is still impossible to delineate precisely their eastern and southeastern boundaries; the Bambôlê, the Bahamba, the Mînuku, the Bangalongola, [4] the Balengola, the Basongola, and even the Basetela and the "Bakusu," are either Mongo or very closely related. (1)

101 1. See Donckerwolcke, in Kongo-Overzee, Vol. 1, p. 235, and my article in Congo, Vol. 1, p. 13. The fact that Donckerwolcke

2: Hulstaert
101, 131, 563, 619

Mongo FO32

/The division of sections in the end map is as follows:/

A	B	C	D
E	F	G	H

2.Holmseni M-5 (ca. 1930) 1938 FOX Mongo FOX Nkundo

[End Map (A)]

I B E
BONYANCA
BAKKALE
WANGATA
BONKOSO
BONGILI
BOMBUANJA
IONDA
NTOMBA
L16=6
L I O M
B O
B C

[Eud Map (B)]

[End Map (c)]

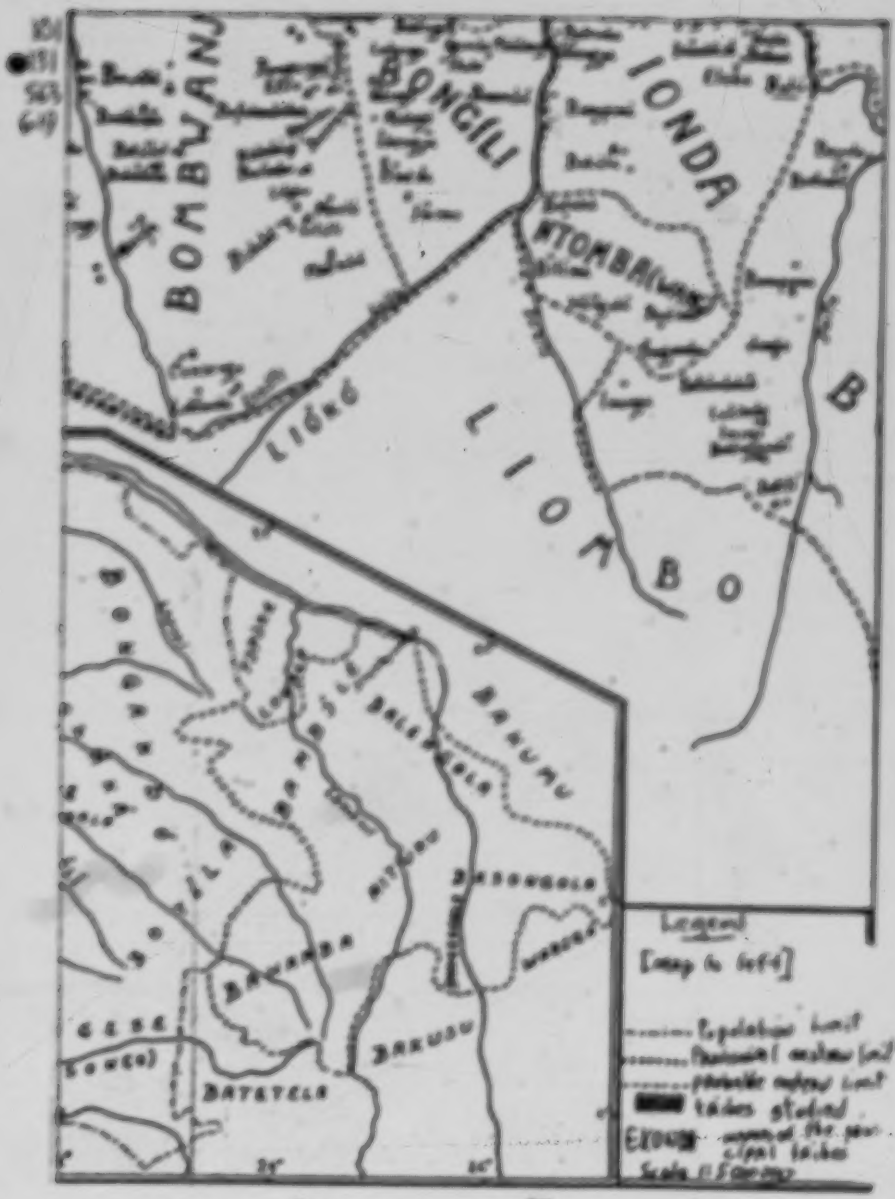
Legend
Tribal limits
Bwolo Village
Bokole - Kinga Village
Bofum Location
10miles, scale of miles
Scale : 1:
MBÖLE
INUSU
BOLE

[End Map(D)]

BOMBWANJ
BALÍNGÓ
NTÓMBA
NDONJE
ILÁNGÁ
BAJJA
NDENGESE
BAKUBA

[End Map (E)]

2. Holocaust M-5 (ca. 1930) 1938 POSS Mongo POSS
Nkundu



[End Map (F)]

[End Map (G)]

[End Map(H)]